

for verifying compliance with arms control agreements (reductions, dismantlement, production, testing, safeguard and storage, etc.) and detecting the attempted proliferation of WMD materials. Such technologies are proving useful in terms of all WMD materials—chemical, biological and radiological.

Science labs also make major contributions to the efforts of the Office of Fissile Materials Disposition (MD). A science lab leads the U.S. effort in the International Nuclear Safety Program. Of course, the science labs will continue to contribute a great deal to the DOE offices outside the NNSA, on matters, for example, of energy, the environment and nuclear cleanup. Also, like the weapons labs, have the authority and expertise to “work for others,” and often perform important work for other agencies such as the Department of Defense, Justice, State, and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The science labs’ contribution to the offices that are scheduled to be in the NNSA is clear, and I do not believe the conferees had any intention of scuttling these contributions by implying that the science labs could not work for NNSA offices. However, the language contained in the conference report is not clear on this question. Title XXXII concentrates solely on the three nuclear weapons laboratories and production facilities, and while it makes specific provision for those weapons labs to perform work for other agencies and for DOE offices outside the new, semi-autonomous administration, it is silent on the role of the non-weapons labs. Such ambiguity breeds confusion and illustrates the flaws in the process of drafting the DOE reorganization title and inserting it into the conference agreement. I served on the conference committee and I was involved in negotiating some of the conference report. I do not think that it was the intention of the conferees for this legislation to impede the continuation of these services in any way.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGY ON ITS FIRST 75 YEARS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, among the greatest advances of medicine in this century has been the development and professionalization of radiology. Therefore, I rise today to congratulate the American College of Radiology and its 31,000 members on its 75th anniversary.

While the numbers of diagnostic radiologists, radiation oncologists and medical physicists comprising the college have changed dramatically, the ACR’s main objective has not. Through the years, working with Members of Congress, key Federal, State, and local agencies and a wide variety of health care and consumer organizations, the college has worked tirelessly to improve the quality of patient care.

The American College of Radiology has met this objective through numerous programs. Beginning with mammography, ACR has initiated several national accreditation programs designed to assure high quality performance from both health care professionals and imag-

ing equipment. In addition to mammography, accreditation programs are in place for ultrasound, radiation oncology, stereotactic needle breast biopsy, magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound-guided breast biopsy.

ACR’s groundbreaking mammography accreditation program, which began as a voluntary effort in 1987, now has become a nationally mandated program. In part, as a result of this program and other breast cancer early detection promotion efforts, the National Cancer Institute has recorded, for the past few years, the first declines in mortality from breast cancer.

In addition to accreditation, the ACR has improved the quality of care through its Performance Standards™, Appropriateness Criteria™, life-saving research through clinical trials and medical continuing education programs for members.

The performance standards are principles for delivering high quality radiological care. They are revised and expanded every year. The standards cover a wide variety of procedures. The Appropriateness Criteria™ ensure that the most appropriate examination is done in the most appropriate setting at the most appropriate time. More than 500 medical experts have assisted in developing these criteria.

The college also offers numerous continuing education seminars each year.

ACR manages the federally funded Radiation Therapy Oncology Group (RTOG). This organization carries out multidisciplinary cancer trials nationwide. RTOG has gathered numerous medical facilities in providing state-of-the-art treatment for a wide variety of cancers.

As a complement to RTOG, the college also operates the Radiological Diagnostic Oncology Group (RDOG). This program evaluates current and emerging imaging technologies used in the management of patients with malignant disease. NCI funds RDOG so that the group may provide a timely approach for the cost-effective use of new technologies.

Even before the ACR initiated its quality improvement and research programs, radiologists were deeply involved in working to improve patient care. World War I, for example, presented a great need and a great opportunity for radiology. One of the founders of the college, Dr. Edwin Ernst, recalls how using a table built by German prisoners, and a rolling floor fluoroscopic gas tube, he pinpointed the location of bullet fragments. And radiologists in general played a major role in treating and diagnosing patients in those rugged field hospitals.

Later, in the 1920’s the International Radiological Congress helped to standardize measurement. The ACR also worked to secure financing of the x-ray equipment at the Bureau of Standards.

It was also in the 1920’s that the American College of Radiology was born as two dozen radiologists gathered for the first time officially to transact the business of the college: to plan ways to improve their profession’s expertise.

When the United States entered World War II, radiologists mobilized to serve their country. The college volunteered to handle radiology manpower issues for the Army. The growth and development of radiology after World War II paralleled post-war growth of the Nation.

In the early 1950’s, three dedicated members of the college—Drs. Eddie Ernst, Wally Wasson and Ben Orndoff—began to cajole, badger and convince their fellow radiologists

into preserving the history of their profession. In 1955 they gathered for the first time as the Gas Tube Gang. The gas tube was the symbol of the early imaging technology.

Through their efforts the college’s archive’s was created and today it is filled with gas tubes, other early radiological devices, mementos from Dr. Roentgen, Madame Curie and other pioneers, and pages and pages of rich history of the ACR and the field of radiology.

So it is with all of this history in mind and the great contributions the ACR has made to the practice of medicine that I wish the American College of Radiology well on its 75th and continued success in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB ETHERIDGE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, September 16, Hurricane Floyd slammed into North Carolina, bringing heavy winds and torrential rains to my state, including my Second Congressional District. I have been helping my constituents who are struggling to overcome this devastating disaster, and as a result, I was absent from the Chamber for roll-call vote No. 425 and rollcall vote No. 426. Had I been present, I would have voted “yes” on No. 425 and “no” on No. 426.

IN RECOGNITION OF AGUSTÍN RIVERA

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the efforts of an extraordinary member of my community. For the past decade, Agustín Rivera has demonstrated time and again his commitment and his vision for his community.

Mr. Rivera was a founding member of Música Against Drugs, a Puerto Rican and Latino, client-driven, community-based agency created to serve the needs of individual and families affected by the HIV/AIDS and drug addition epidemics in the Brooklyn, New York communities of Williamsburg, Greenpoint and Bushwick. Mr. Rivera’s skills, talent, and energy helped the late Manny Maldonado, the founder of Música, establish a program to fulfill a desperately acute need. For several years they, like too many who were on the vanguard battling the pandemic of AIDS, worked very hard with very little money.

After three years of volunteer organizing, Música received its first public grant. This gave Mr. Rivera the opportunity to become stipend/outreach worker and, later, Outreach Coordinator. He then became the first program director of an innovative nutritional program, La Cocina del Pueblo, which provides nutritional services to people with HIV/AIDS. Subsequently, he became the Volunteer and Outreach Coordinator and, most recently, the Director of the Community Prevention Project.

Even while giving his all—and then some—to Música, Mr. Rivera found the time for some

other impressive accomplishments as well. He was a founding member of the Williamsburg, Greenpoint, Bushwick HIV CARE Network. Last and hardly least, he is married to Marilyn Echevarría, and has an 11-year-old son, Austin.

Robert F. Kennedy once said, "It is from the numberless diverse acts of courage and belief that human history is shaped. Each time a man stands up for an ideal or acts to improve the lot of others or strikes out against injustice, he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope, and crossing each other from a million different centers of energy and daring, those ripples build a current that can sweep down the mightiest walls of oppression and resistance."

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Rivera has gained the respect of all who have had the privilege of knowing him, and all who have been blessed by experiencing his dedication and compassion. He has saved lives, and he has made lives better, all by his example that life is to be lived. He is a ripple of hope, and this world is a better place for his being in it.

NORTH KOREA SANCTIONS

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, President Clinton announced his decision to lift some sanctions against North Korea. This is an historic move that comes at a time of real opportunity in United States-North Korea relations, one that does as much to ensure a lasting peace in Korea as any diplomatic initiative taken in the past 50 years.

In the past 3 years, I have spent considerable time on the challenges that North Korea represents. I have made five visits there to see first-hand the famine that has claimed 2 million lives, according to most experts. I have met countless times with aid workers, with Korea-Americans, with experts on North Korea, and with officials from U.N. organizations and other nations. I have struggled to understand why North Korea acts as it does, and, like many of our colleagues, I have worried about the threat North Korea's military poses to the 37,000 American service men and women stationed in South Korea.

Mr. Speaker, my experiences convince me that President Clinton's action stands a better chance than any other alternative in helping the people of North Korea, and in safeguarding peace on the Korean Peninsula.

In the long run, I expect it will bring more freedom and less poverty—as we have seen happen in other communist states that open up to market forces. In the short term, this initiative will help maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula—a peace that South Korea's people and our troops depend upon. And, by removing an obstacle to President Kim Dae Jung's bold and innovative initiative to improve relations with North Korea, it lends support to efforts to encourage "the Hermit Kingdom" to become a responsible member of the international community.

Since I first began visiting North Korea in 1996, its leaders have said they want trade—not aid. I have rarely seen any people who work as hard as Koreans, and I am confident that North Korea's people can work their way

out of the terrible difficulties of recent years and end their reliance on international aid.

Friday's action was a bold step by President Clinton, but it was not the first in U.S. DPRK relations:

Under President Reagan that we first began serious efforts to improve relations with North Korea. His administration's "Modest Initiative" envisioned a gradual increase in contacts; unfortunately, that did not succeed.

A similar effort during President Bush's tenure also failed.

In 1994, the Agreed Framework again attempted to pave the way for better relations, while freezing nuclear production. Without that agreement, which has come under considerable criticism by Congress, North Korea probably would have dozens of nuclear weapons today. But while it succeeded in freezing nuclear production, the 1994 deal also foundered without achieving its other diplomatic goals.

This latest action is the culmination of countless hours of work by a talented group of diplomats headed by Ambassador Charles Kartman. It won needed attention with the assistance of Dr. William Perry and his insightful team. But what may make the outcome of this initiative different from its predecessors' is the dramatic change in North Korea's circumstances, and the actions of the unsung Americans who responded to the humanitarian crisis that resulted.

Mr. Speaker, I have visited many famine-stricken countries. When their crisis ends, some of them throw out the leaders who presided over the famine; some of them don't. But one thing that witnesses to a famine have in common is this: they remember. They remember who helped them in their time of need; they remember who found excuses to do too little as their loved ones suffered and died.

Sadly, North Koreans now know first-hand the sorrows of famine. But they also know that America was there with our food and our aid workers, doing what we could to help ease the suffering of those most vulnerable in any famine. No one better exemplifies their dedication and willingness to make extraordinary efforts than Ellis Culver, of Mercy Corps International. Ellis and his colleagues are among the real heroes of efforts to better understand North Korea, and to create a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.

With their continued efforts, and the talents of our diplomats, we have an historic opportunity within our grasp. It is essential that this first step not be the last one. It makes sense for the President to maintain some sanctions, and I know our colleagues will need to see results before they can support lifting other sanctions. But 1999 ought to be the last time we allow a situation on the Korean Peninsula to reach a crisis point before we at least try to defuse it.

To secure the promise of this bold move, I hope the President will move quickly on other recommendations made by the Perry report, including the nomination of a senior-level envoy and the normalization of diplomatic relations. An American presence in North Korea will help ensure our policy stops careening from crisis to crisis, and it will provide Americans with consular protection.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that Congress will give this initiative a chance. We all heard South Korea's president when he addressed a joint meeting of Congress earlier this year, and

when I met with him a few weeks ago he again urged the United States to do what the President did last week.

Throughout South Korea's history, the U.S. Congress has played an important role in ensuring its national security and assisting it achieve democracy. Now is the time for Washington to again support Seoul as it charts a new course in relations with its neighbor. The President cannot play this supporting role alone, nor can he succeed in improving United States-North Korea relations without congressional support.

I appreciate the concerns that some of our colleagues have expressed about North Korea. I believe that congressional insistence on a review of U.S. policy safeguarded our national security and probably helped to avert a new crisis with North Korea. But I also know that now is the time for Congress to respect the recommendations of former Defense Secretary Bill Perry, and the many requests of our ally in Seoul.

This is an historic opportunity for peace. The cold war that still lingers in this last corner of the world is not yet over, but the end is within our grasp. I urge my colleagues to lend whatever momentum we can to this initiative, and to the efforts of the many good people working to improve the situation for the ordinary people in North Korea. With luck, and the continuing efforts of the many people who share my concerns about their well-being, they will be the biggest beneficiary of this new policy. And they will remember this turning point.

A TRIBUTE TO GRADY OWENS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 21, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep regret that I inform our colleagues of the passing of one of the most remarkable individuals my 20th Congressional District of New York has ever produced. Grady Owens was one of those quiet individuals who never made headlines nor stirred controversy, and yet made a deep impact on the quality of our lives, most especially on those dear to him.

Grady Owens first came to Orange County, NY, as a young man in 1947. His uncle was the owner of the King's Lodge in Otisville, which was renamed the Betty Shabazz Retreat Center in 1998. King's Lodge was a well respected business which especially catered to people of color. Grady eventually came to be the third generation owner of the Lodge, at which he hosted some of the most famous and respected people of our time, including the beloved husband and wife acting team Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee, and the renowned poet, Maya Angelou.

Grady became well known throughout our region as a person who would always go out of his way to say hello, to inquire about the health of the people he encountered, and to render his opinions on the issues of the day. Columnist Barbara Bedell, in reporting on Grady's passing in the Times Herald Record, noted that: "when he'd go to the post office for mail or run an errand around Middletown, you'd think he was running for office. Everyone knew him and he'd spend time conversing with each and every person as though he had all the time in the world."